## The National Republican:

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

## DEFICIENT IN NERVE

aucus of the Fighting Democratic Factions on the Marrison Bill.

The Free Traders Afraid to Press Their Advantage.

The Protectionists Maintain a Bold and Deffant Front to the Last.

Important Conclusions Reached After a Four-Hour Wrangic.

Nobody remembers when there was so full an attendance at a caucus as at that of the democratic congressmen which met last night at the hall of representatives to take action regarding Mr. Morrison's tariff bill. There were 184 members present, leaving but nine absentees. So important was the caucus considered that nearly every one of the 184 was in his seat at 7:30, when the caucus was called to order. Special precautions had been taken to keep the proceedings secret and a crowd of newspaper correspondents awarmed in the corridors about the hall during the entire session. During the first two hours scarcely any member came out, but after 10 o'clock there were frequent visits to the lunch room by members, who replied to all questions that "everything was quiet and har-One of them remarked, however, that it was barmony with a big H, which stood for hatchets. Another one remarked, as the night went on without any indication of adjournment, that they were holding the wake of the next democratic presidential ticket before it was born. The result of the caucus proved the truth of the assertion. It was understood early in the evening that if the caucus lasted until 11:30 and allowers and to the caucus lasted until 11:30. an adjournment to to-night or Friday night

The principal business of the evening, the The principal business of the evening, the tariff question, was settled about 11 o'clock, and from that time on there was a steady outward flow of members, leaving a small vote on the internal revenue amendments. The esucus adjourned at 11:50 o'clock.

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The first thing done after the caucus was called to order was to limit debate to five minutes for each speaker.

Mr. Morrison then offered a resolution indorsing his tariff reduction bill. Mr. Morrison supported his resolution by a speech, which was somewhat warm in tone, and not calculated to soften the hearts of the protectionists. He said, however, that there would be the fullest opportunity offered when the bill came up in the house to make amendments to it. The resolution itself provided that the ways and the house to make amendments to it. The resolution itself provided that the ways and means bill to reduce war taxes should be considered in committee of the whole at the earliest practicable day, and after debate for a reasonable time that then a bill should be

Mr. Randall followed Mr. Morrison. He said that the bill did not meet the wants of his constituents, and put his opposition to the bill on the ground of his duty to the people whom he represented in congress. Although his language was dispassionate, Mr. Randall's manner was very decided, and did not be the control of the world go very far in not indicate that he would go very far in

search of peace.

Mr. Reagan followed with an indorsement Mr. Reagan followed with an indorsement of the Morrison bill and resolution. There was plenty of excitement at this time, and Mr. Carlisle arose as a peacemaker. He asserted that there was no power that could bind a man to vote against his convictions. The constitution of the nation gave him that right, and it could not be taken away from him. He urged the members to avoid any bitterness in the discussion and for the good of the party to beware of a quarrel. Mr. of the party to beware of a quarrel. Mr. Carlisle was allowed to speak for fifteen minutes, and his speech was well received. to disturb the came in harmony with a speech in which he demanded that the action of the caucus should be bind-ing upon the members present. Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvanis, immediately

offered a resolution providing that no one should be bound by the action of the caucus. Mr. Morrison moved that the proviso should be added, "except to the extent that each member may feel that he ought to be influenced by the expressed opinion of the majority of his associates."

The debate upon these propositions was long, all of the leaders and many of the lieutenants speaking. The arguments were all directed to the effect which the measure would have upon the party in the next presdential campaign. Mr. Spriggs, of New York, said that with the democracy committed to reduction of the tariff New York state would be republican by 75,000 majority. Other members from protection states made similar

A large number of propositions were made A large number of propositions were made for getting around or putting off the ticklish question. One of these propositions was to refer the whole matter to a committee, con-sisting of one democrat from each state. Mr. Seney, of Ohio, proposed that the matter should be referred to a com-mittee of nine, which should report next Friday. Neither of these nor any of the similar propositions received much the similar propositions received much consideration, the temper of the meeting seeming to favor some definite action. At 11 o'clock Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, moved to adjourn, but the motion was voted down by a two-thirds majority. Shortly afterward Mr. Morrison's resolution and the Hopkins resolution, with the Morrison amendment, were put to a vote and carried, 115 to 05. Pencils and paper were immediately in demand for purposes of addition. Everybody wanted to see how many republican votes, added to the sixty-five, it would require to kill the Mor-rison bill in the house. The result brought smiles to the faces of the Randall men. Mr. Carlisle then offered the following res-

olution, which was adopted by a vote of 88 to

Resolved, That in order to reconcile conflicting R solved, That in order to reconcile conflicting opinious and its secure legislation reducing taxation the plan for the reduction of taxes at the present session of congress shall embrace a prevision repealing all internal revenue taxes on takeco, anufi, and cigars and special taxes consocied therewith, and also reducing the tax on brandy distilled from fruit to 10 cents per gallen. I revised, That such repeal and reduction shall not be made except in connection with a reduction of tariff duties.

The caucus then adjourned. When it had been definitely settled that there would not be anything in the shape of an acrimonious discussion of the various projects to be submitted to the caucus there was a perceptible feeling of relief observed democratic representatives. Pennsylvania representative said that it was until after the caucus had been called order and the protectionists had e a last careful cauvass of r strough that the word not until after their strength that the word was passed along the line to allow Mr. Mor-rison to present the claims of his bill without inaugurating a fight upon his proposition to give the measure present consideration. Morrison's speech created some enthusiasm among the tariff reformers, but this was speedily dispelled when Mr. Carlisle took the floor and vigorously waved the olive branch in the faces of the opposition. Mr. Randall declared to a warm personal friend early in Carlisle declared to a warm personal friend early in the evening that he felt assured that matters

result of the caucus, several of his licuten-ants did not hesitate to state that its first effect would be to settle beyond all doubt all

of the tariff tinkering measures upon which both the ways and means committee and the house were disposed to wasto time. The showing made by the Randall men against the Morrison bill was somewhat unagainst the Morrison bill was somewhat unexpected, and hastened the general feeling that the whole matter should be made duly harmonious without palaver. It was this feeling which assured the adoption of the resolution to put the tax on fruit brandles at 10 cents per gallon and repeal the tax on manufactured tobacce. Both these projects were strictly in the line of Mr. Randall's policy to checkmate the tariff bill, if need be by the sacrifice of the entire system of internal taxation.

The fruit brandy reduction was Mr. Carliale's own project, and it is said that his purpose in retaining the nominal tax of 10 cents per gallon was simply to keep its manufacture under sufficient control to guard against the illicit manufacture of spirits from grain at fruit brandy dis-

ture of spirits from grain at fruit brandy dis-tilleries. The proposition for repeal of the tobacco tax was not contemplated by the rev-enue-reform wing of the house, and its adoption by the caucus means that Mr. Randall will be able to muster enough votes to push it through when it comes before the

ouse.
The actual result of the canvass does not give any intense degree of satisfaction to either the free traders or protectionists, though as a whole it is regarded as a Randall victory.

THE VANDERBILT ALLEN DIVORCE Mr. Allen Says the Trouble Was Caused

by Too Much Mother-tn-Law. NEW YORK, March 25 .- The affidavit of Vanderbilt Allen, the defendant in the divorce suit brought against him by Edith Allen, his wife, avers that he always treated his wife with the greatest affection and consideration, and that the trouble between them was stirred up by his mother-in-law, with whom he had never been on good terms. She spent a large portion of her time in his household, and took every means to poison his wife's mind against him and interfere in his domestic arrangements. He denies the charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, and give abundant proof of his sincerity by letters written to her, and efforts made to win back her affection after she had left him and gone to live with her mother in Philadelphia. He wrote several times to her and begged her to come back to him, but he claims that her mother's influence and that of her lawyer prevented her from listening to him. He went to Philadelphia to obtain an interview with her, but was denied the house. He alleges that for a year past he has been dogged by detectives for the purposo of obtaining evidence against his character to substantiate the scandalous charges made in sideration, and that the trouble between to substantiate the scandalous charges made in the complaint, which he avers are utterly false. He says that he has alw ys been willing to receive his wife back and live with her and receive his wife back and live with her and is still willing if she will consent. Numerous letters are annexed to the allidavit showing the condition of the deponent's domestic affairs, and in support of the statement made in the affidavit. The court reserved its decision on both motions and took the papers.

AN IRRITABLE COUNTESS.

She Shoots a Boy Who Tells Her to Put

PHILADELPHIA, March 25,-Mme. A. te Racouska, who is known as the Countess de Racouska, was given a hearing to-day and held in \$1,000 bail for shooting a boy, named Wilford Coad. The countess has been stop-Wilford Coad. The countess has been stopping at a house in South Tenth street and gave annoyance by burning her gas all night. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the landlady sent young Coad, who is only 12 years old, to the room of the countess to ask her to extinguish the light. The latter, who is highly irritable, seized a pistol and without rising from her bed shot the boy in the left side. Upon an alarm being made she fired two more shots, but without hurting any one. She went to Moyamensing prison in default of bail. The boy's wound is serious, but not necessarily fatal. The countess, who is said to be a Hungarian, says she supposed she was to be a Hungarian, says she supposed she was firing at a burglar.

The Confederate Soldiers' Home Move-

ment. New York, March 25.-The committee of confederate soldiers appointed by Gen. John B. Gordon held a conference to-day with the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic in regard to the proposed homes for destitute soldiers in the south. It was finally decided that the best means of procuring money for the enterprise was to hold a mass meeting at an early date, and a committee consisting of Capt. Charles H. McKenzie, Col. E. P. Hill, and Adjt. W. P. Stowe, of the G. A. A. and Maj. Sumner A. Cunningham, Capt. V. K. Stevenson, and Dr. Theodore Steale, of the ex-confederates, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements

International Health Exhibition.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- The department of state at Washington has transmitted to the board of health of this city invitations to take part in the international health exhibi tion to take place in London, at which the Prince of Wales will preside, the Duke of Buckingham being chairman of the executive committee. Prof. Charles C. Chandler and Dr. Woolsey Johnson were appointed dele-gates to attend the international health congress, which will be in session during the continuance of the exhibition.

A Terrific Hail Storm. KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 25 .- A terrific hail and wind storm accompanied by thunder occurred here this afternoon. The hail covered the ground and did not disappear for several hours. Halistones weighing from one to two ounces were abundant. Much damage was done to windows and store fronts. A vere gale struck the northern portion of the city and demolished fifteen frame build-ings. No lives were lost, but several persons

were slightly injured. Death of the Haby Giant.

Anamosa, Iowa, March 25.-Warner Wiliams, formerly of this city, died at Auita, Iowa, on Sunday morning. Though only 6 years of age, his weight was 200 pounds, and he had been on exhibition for some time. His parents refused an offer from P. T. Barnum of \$100 per month and expenses for the family last summer. He made a tour through the western states last year under the title of "The Baby Giant."

A Just Tribute to the President.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The leading editorial in the Connervial Advertiser to-day, after commending the administration of President Arthur, says: "It seems clear to us that, as Mr. Arthur has deported himself so well in his place, it is incumbent on his party not to reprehend him for it by a dismissal, but to reward him for it by a hearty and unanimous approval."

The Sullivan-Thompson Fight. NEW YORK, March 25,-Articles of agree ment were received to-day by Richard K. Fox for a prize fight for \$5,000 between John L. Sullivan and Marvin Thompson, of Cleveland. Duncan C. Ross, Thompson's backer, has posted \$2,500 forfuit in the hands of Mr. Fox to be covered by Sullivan if he accepts the challenge and signs the articles.

A Volunteer for the Greely Expedition the evening that he felt assured that matters would move smoothly, especially when it should be developed that the protection wing of the party could muster upward of sixty votes against any proposition that they might cansider inimical to their views.

While Mr. Randall declined to say last might what estimate he placed upon the

## OSMAN DIGNA'S PLUCK.

He Says the Sword is His Only Medium of Communication.

Gen. Graham Making Preparations to Give Him Another Battle.

An English Divorce Case in High Life Which Premises Interesting Developments.

Moody and Sankey's Meetings-The Alert in Commission-Other Foreign News.

OSMAN'S PLUCK.

London, March 25.—Gen. Graham has ordered the concentration of the British forces at Handouk and Otad prior to marching out on Thursday morning to give Osman Digna battle near Tamanieb. Osman has 4,000 combatants. All the leading sheiks continue their adherence to him. The report of the scouts that Osman had fled is discredited. Gen. Graham's messenger, who was sent to ask the shieks to come to the British camp, returned with a reply from Osman that the sword was the only medium of com-munication between himself and the English. The cabinet council to-day decided to give Gen. Graham discretion to march to Berber

Gen. Granam discretion to maren to beroer if necessary to keep the route clear. Signor Cumizi, the English political agent at Berber, has received news from Khartoum, dated March 16, to the effect that Gen. Gordon had repulsed an attack upon the camp don had repulsed an attack upon the camp at Omdurman. He was surrounded by rebels, and intended to force his way at the head of the troops along the banks of the Nils to Shendy. He proposed to begin the advance on the eighteenth instant.

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE. DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, March 25.—The Earl of Euston, the future Duke of Grafton, is about to seek a divorce from his wife on the plea that the lady's first husband was living at the time of her second marriage. The countess will submit in defense that when she married her first husband she supposed him a widower, but he proved to have another wife, and when she learned this she abandoned him. The case promises to be exceedingly interest. The case promises to be exceedingly interest-

The marriage from which the Earl of Eusten The marriage from which the Earl of Euston soeks to be released occurred thirteen years ago. He was at that time Henry Fitzroy, the eldest son of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, an equerry of the queen. Henry Fitzroy was at that time bnt 23 years of age, when he fell in love with a woman of shady antecedents and questionable reputation, known as "Kate Cook." Her personal charms were sufficient to captivate the young man, and he married her without his father's knowledge. The chronicles of the peerage, which did not ignore the marriage, described her as the daughter of John Walsh and widow of "Mr. Smith." In 1882 Lord Augustus Fitzroy succeeded his brother as the seventh Duke of Graiton, and Henry Fitzroy became the Earl of Euston and heir to a dukedom. That the widow of "Mr. Smith" should become the Duchess of Grafton was not a pleasant the ill-assorted part, and "Lary "the Japaneseu by mutual consent, but her life had been correct since her marriage, and the earl could find no blea for seeking a divorce till his discovery of "Mr. Smith."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, March 25.—Moody and Sankey have opened their mission at Hammersmith. The meetings this afternoon and evening were crowded. Many persons, responding to an appeal, rose and prayed. The movement is spreading in London. A monster meeting of converts was held in St. Pancras hall today, at which Mr. Moody, the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of Greenwich; the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Whittle delivered practical exhortations. Steps are being taken to band together converted young men and women as workers. MOODY AND SANKEY. and women as workers.

THE ALERT IN COMMISSION. London, March 25.—The war sloop Alert, which has been presented by England to America to take part in the Greely search expedition, was to-day put in commission. United States Minister Lowell was present. She will sail for America Thursday under the command of Lieut. Goodrich, U. S. N. Alert has only recently returned from a three year cruise in the Southern and Pacific oceans. "We trust" says the London Times, "the brave old ship will oceans. "the Times, "the brave old ship will be as successful in pushing her way north-ward to the regions of the exploded 'Palaco-crystic ice' this year as she was some ten years ago. Her behavior and that of the expedition will be watched with as much interest and anxiety by Europe and America as was the search for Mr. Leigh Smith two years ago." Since the presentation of the vessel to America the English government has fitted her out anew at Sheerness dock-yard with masts, sails, and yards.

MINISTER SARGENT'S CASE. BEBLIN, March 25.—Mr. Sargent, in pro-posing the teast to Emperor William last evening at the dinner given on the occasion of the opening of the American exchange, said: "Emperor William is entitled to the veneration of all foreigners who live around him. He will continue immortal in history. He is already admired by mankind, irre-spective of territorial boundaries." A police edict has been published, warning

people against eating raw pork. It The Inventors' Convention. CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 25 .- The first national inventors' convention was opened in Music hall here this afternoon. Two thou sand delegates, representing nearly every state in the union, were present. The after-neon session was devoted to organization. A number of persons sent letters of excuse among them Elisha Gray, of harmonic tele graph fame. A conversation with severa delegates shows a feeling against bills pend ing in congress concerning inventions and patents, and discussion of this subject will

take a prominent place in the proceedings of the convention.

At the night session a permanent organiza-At the night session a permanent organiza-tion was effected as follows: President, James S. Zerbe, of Cincinnati, and one vice president from each state and the Dis-trict of Columbia. Secretaries, Charles M. Travis, of Indiana, and J. Burleigh, of Massachusetts: sergeant-at-arms, John The president of Massachusetts: sergeant-at-arms, John J. Gegban, of Cincinnati. The president, on being escorted to the chair, congratulated the forty-fifth congress on its enactment of patent laws. He foared, however, that the present congress would not follow in its foot-steps in this direction. Adjourned until to

Earthquake Shocks at 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.-The heavies shock of earthquake since 1868 occurred here at 4:44 o'clock this afternoon. The people ushed from their houses in great fright rushed from their houses in great fright.
The shock lasted fifteen seconds. Several
buildings on made ground near the water
front were seriously damaged. A second, but
lighter, shock followed at 5:15. More shocks

are expected. Prisoners Relieved of Penalties. PHILADELPHIA, March 25.-Adolph Berer, alias Hugh Goshwinde, convicted in the United States district court of devising scheme to defraud and using the mails in con-nection therewith, and Abraham O. Hackma'u a Bucks county postmaster, convicted of re-

whom has served a year's sentence, were diswhom has served a year's sentence, were dis-charged by a United States commissioner to-day, as they swore to their inability to pay the fine imposed upon them. Oscar Odei-stein, who served a nine months' sentence for embezzling letters from mails, was discharged under similar circumstances.

THE AUGUSTINIAN TRIALS.

Further Testimony by Archbishop Willlams as to His Responsibility.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 25.-In the Augustinian trials to-day it was announced that ten of the cases which were against St. Mary's church had been abandoned, and that the plaintiffs would rely on the three cases against the Immaculate Conception church, Plaintiff Ellen Leaby testified that she understood that when she deposited money with Father Orritt it was for church purposes, and that Archbishop Williams was responsible therefor. The archbishop took the stand and said that he recognized no law but those of the United States. Most of the legal titles to the church property in the discase. no law but those of the United States. Most of the legal titles to the church property in the discosse were held by him. He agreed with Dr. Smith that a bishop was an universal parish priest, and that there were no parishes according to canon law. The powers of priests had been delegated to them. The contracts for the deposits in question were made before he became bishop. The archishop further testified that priests are under his control only in a spiritual capacity. In the administration of parochial property the pastor his charge of the details, and the proceeds from the sale of church property paster his charge of the details, and the proceeds from the sale of church property in Lawrence has been used only for church purposes. When a church is, built it is held by the bishop almoly as a trust. He has no more right to dispose of it for other than church purposes than any layman. He never gave the priests authority to pledge his personal credit for security of depositors.

The Rev. Wm. Orr, of Cambridge, testified that when he became paster of the Immaculate Conception church he found the books a bad condition. He took money from Ellen Leahy several times. He never considered the archbishop responsible for debt. Other priests testified, but nothing important was elicited. Counsel for plaintiff rested their case here.

Coal Miners' Troubles Becoming Worse. PORT RICHMOND, PA., March 25 .- The coal miners' troubles in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Lackawanna regions are becoming even worse than has been previously reported. The continued suspension of operations and the half pay plan that has been exacted by the leaders of the combination is creating intense dissatisfaction and thurmuring among all classes of mine operators. In the Schuylkill district the malcontent colliers have met and formed a protective union similar to the old Miners and Laborers' Benevolent association, which was disrupted during the labor troubles in 1874 and 1875. Emissarios have been sent to other great mining cities, and a strong movement will be made to secure the co-operation and assistance of all workingmen employed in the mines throughout the anthracite fields. The operatives of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, the Lehigh Valley Coal company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Pennsylvania Coal company, the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron company, as well as the coal companies of Pennsyvania and the New York, Lake Eric, and Western Rail. Ingress to take an active part in no aspects of the and wages. rations and the half pay plan that has been

Suffering in Louistana.

New Orleans, March 25.—A special dis-patch to the Picayune from Baton Rouge says: Gov. McEnery telegraphed to-day from Natchitoches, La., instructing his private secretary to wire the secretary of war and the Louisiana congressmen that the laboring population will require rations in amount the same as in 1882. He says the distress will be great, and urges promot action. The river has fallen two and a half inches, and is now two inches below the rise of 1874. The protection levees in West Baten Rouge parish, along the bayou Gros Tete and remain intact, the waters from the Mississippi crovasses not yet effecting them. Urgent demands for lumber, sacks, and im-plements used in protecting levees are re-ceived daily from points below the mouth of the Red river. Fair weather to-day and the lecline in the river inspires hope of saving

Good Work by a Grand Jury.

Rosron, March 25,-The United States grand jury reported this afternoon that inlictments alleging conspiracy against government to obtain pensions by fraud had seen found against Azel Ames, jr., and Charles E. Niles, Ames and William J. Mansfield, Ames and John Wall; also, separate indict-ments against Ames, hansfield, Wall, Freder-ick E. Abbott, and A. F. Brown for violating the pension laws. Dexter A. Hall was in-dicted for holding a pension cortificate as collateral security. There were also thirteen indictments against violators of the internal indictments against violators of the internarevenue laws and five against persons for perury in obtaining naturalization papers.

Conflict of Authority in Norfolk.

Special Dispatch.
NORFOLK, VA., March 25.—It is evident that there will be a conflict of authority be tween Mayor Lamb and the two bourbon police commissioners, Taylor and Zachary. When the mayor returned home this more ing he investigated the facts of the Sunday morning raid on the colored gambling houses, as alleged, and, finding that the police implicated were more animated by political purposes than conservators of the peace, summarily suspended one sergeant and policemen of the new issue, who made the unauthorized arrests and did the unprovoked shooting, resulting in the wounding of the colored man Jenkins.

Only One Commissioner Confirmed. BALTIMORE, March 25 .- The city council this afternoon in joint convention took up the nominations for commissioners of the fire department. That of Mr. Fusselbaugh was confirmed, and those of Messrs. Kirk and Preston were rejected. The principal reason assigned for the rejections is that those gen-tlemen did not give a pledge to remove the present chief engineer of the department. The mayor states this evening that he will renominate both of them.

Jay Gould at Newport News. NEWFORT NEWS, VA., March 25, - Jay Gould arrived here to-day in his yacht Atalanta. He spent some time ashore examin-ing the large grain elevator and coal and mer-chandise docks of the Chesapeako and Ohio Railroad company. He expressed great sur-

Rejected by a Large Majority. BOSTON, March 25 .- In the house to-day Representative Morse's resolution instructing Massachusetts congresamen to use their influ ence "for material reduction and general re-adjustment of the tariff" was rejected by a

prise at their magnitude and completeness,

large majority. Americans Indicted in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, N. S., March 25 .- In the supreme ourt to-day the grand jury presented a true bill against Bracken and Holmes, the Americans who were arrested some time ago for having daugerous explosives in their posses

sion. Augustus Schell Dying.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- The condition of Augustus Schell continued to grow worse tonight, and it is considered doubtful if he Bucks county postmaster, convicted of re- lives throughout the night. His death is soving postage stamps from letters, each of momentarily expected.

THE DRIFT OF OPINION.

Coalitionists in Virginia Express Their Preference for President Arthur-Other Political News.

Special Dispatch,
RICHMOND, VA., March 25.—Halifax coalitionists, in appointing delegates to the state convention, declared in favor of Mr. Arthur for president. Other counties have done likewise; but for the most part they express no preferences. It is claimed that the law just passed for new electoral boards, to go into effect on the first of April, is unconstitutional, and null and void. It is, therefore, expected that registration books will be refused the new boards, and the case be tested.

The question has been already decided by the court of appeals, the late Judge Moncure delivering the opinion in a well known case. This will be a sad blow to the buildozers, but they have made other blunders than this.

Dezendori has now no organ in the state, and has to rely upon the bourbon press for his announcement publicly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—A dispatch from Hazelton to the Times says the republican convention of the Luzerne portion of the eleventh congressional district to-day selected delegates to the state convention and adonted resolutions instruction denough the state convention and adonted resolutions instruction denough. adopted resolutions instructing delegates for

Blaine for president.

OMAHA, NEB., March 25.—The democratic state central committee met last night and fixed May 22 as the time and Lincoln as the place for holding the state convention.

NORLISTOWN, PA., March 25.—The democratic county convention leaved Absent. cratic county convention elected delegates to the state convention and instructed them for

the state convention and instructed them for Randall for president. Franklin, Pa., March 25.—The Venango county democratic convention to-day elected three Randall delegates to the state conven-tion. Tariff resolutions were offered, but

tion. Tariff resolutions were offered, but were rejected.
CHICAGO, March 25.—The local committee of arrangements for the national republican convention to day appointed a subcommittee to confer with the May festival people and with the democratic committee in regard to the arrangement of the hall in the exposition building. A subcommittee to raise funds for necessary expenses was also appointed. One or two members of the national committee were present. wore present.
AUGUSTA, ME., March 25.—Seth E. White-

house, democrat and citizens' candidate, was elected mayor to-day by 52 majority over Pillsbury, republican, in a total vote of 1,667. The mayor last year was a republican. The clection of Whitehouse was by a combination of republicans and democrats on local issues and has little state or national political significance. nificance.

CONCORD, N. H., March 25,-The republican state committee to night decided to hold a state convention for the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention at Concord. April 30. The first district convention will be held at Manchester, April 22, and that of the second district at Concord, April 29. This is the first time separate conventions have over been decided upon by the 'party in this state.

After the close of the meeting the subject After the close of the meeting the subject of presidential candidates was freely discussed by the members of the committee. Some of them favored the nomination of Arthur, but the majority opposed him on the ground that he could not carry his own state. Blaine and Gen. Shorman were also advocated by a few, but the strongest sentiment was in favor of Edmunds for President and Lincoln for vice president. for vice president,

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Landing in St. Mary's County.

BALTIMORE, March 25,-The union of Catholic literary societies of the archdiocess of Baltimore celebrate this evening the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Maryland pilgrims in St. Mary's county. The exercises will consist of an address on the relations of the church to the settlement of Maryland, by the Rev. E. A. McGurk, S. J.; the reading of an anniversary ode, composed by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, the authoress of Philadelphia; an address on the settlement of delphia; an address on the settlement of prievances and asked the commissioners to prievances and asked the commissioners to prievances and asked the commissioners to prievances. Eleanor C. Donnelly, the authoress of Philadelphia; an address on the settlement of Maryland, by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, an hastorical essay, written by Mr. Hugh P. Mc-trone; an address by Judge George William Brown, and a concluding address by A. Leo Knott, of this city. Eleophysical estates of invitation to attend the, celebration have been received from a number of prominent gentlemen throughout the country expressing the warmest sympathy and received. ing the warmest sympathy, and proposing appropriate sentiments.

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: "In com-

mon with all Americans, I sympathize with all the events to be commemorated calls forth."

John G. Whittier says: "Maryland, like John G. Whitter says: Maryland, like Pennsylvania, has reason to be proud of her first immigrants, who built up their state on the true foundation of religion and freedom." Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sas, writes: "The true principles of liberty were fostered by the Maryland colony under Lord Baltimore's charter—hencet and industrious settlers welcomed without regard to crueds; no persecution of Quakers, as in Massachusetts, nor of Baptists, as in Rhodo Island. While the Puritans were dealing malignantly and inhumanly with Catholics and Quakers, it is the immortal glory of Lord Baltimore that he opened the borders of Maryland to Puritan settlers, and even sent agents to invite them to come in. The Maryland Historical society will have

a similar celebration on Thursday evening, the twenty-seventh instant.

Tame Indians Get Excited.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.-A. from Columbia to the Times says: This afternoon during a parade by Col. Edward's Warm Spring Indian company, which has been exhibiting here, the Indians became offended at the derisive yells of a party of white men. An Indian chief named Trailes approached the crowd, one of whom named Sweeny, made what the chief supposed to be a hostile movement toward him. Grasping his rifle by the barrel, the chief struck Sweeny a terrific blow across the face with the butt end of the weapon. Sweeny staggered, but recovering knocked the In-dian down. Other Indians then crowded in and a general moles onsued, in which several persons were more or less injured. American Horse had thrown Sweeny and was urged by his companions to kill him. The fight was finally quelled without any loss of life.

Extension of Fast Mail Service CHICAGO, March 25 .- The postoffice officials are planning for an extension of the fast mail service by putting on a train from Chicago to

The Mississippi Bursts Its Barriers Representative King, of Louisiana, received dispatches yesterday from Troyville, Rodney, and Vicksburg, stating that the Mississippi has broken over most of the levees, and that government aid is necessary to prevent people from starving. The country about Troyvilla is entirely submerged, also Tensas parish, and 2,000 people are made destitute. Immediate relief is necessary.

Breaking a Jawbone.

J. S. Wapel struck John W. Gray with a two-pound weight yesterday, breaking his jaw and injuring him otherwise about the face. Both men were arrested. The row was caused by a discussion about some goods,

The Weather, County weather and rain, followed by clearing meather, southerly, shifting to westerly winds, slight

Tise in temperature.
Yestenlay's thermometer—7 a. m., 40.49; 11 a. m., 56.10; 3 p. m., 56.10; 7 p. m., 56.00; 11 p. m., 49.00; maximum, 62.0°, minimum, 44.1°. Precipita-

## RAILROAD AGGRESSION.

A Resume of the Controversy Between the Citizens and the Companies.

The People of East and South Washington Furiously Indignant.

They Allege That the Companie: Violate the Law and the Commissioners Are Indifferent,

A Mass Meeting to be Held to Protest Against the Rathroad Bills.

The agitation of the railroad question in South and East Washington is assuming large proportions in those sections. REPUBLICAN reporters conversed yesterday with a number of prominent citizens who are interested in the matter, and learned that an active movement will soon be inaugurated against the proposed settlement of the railroad question as presented in the bills now before congressional committees. The bill, which provides for constructing a tunnel under Capitol hill and having both companies use the same route, with a union depot on Maryiand avenue, will not be any relief to the people, for the reason that it simply provides for removing the depot and tracks from Sixth street, and yet burdens the two avenues with the outgoing and incoming trains of two great railroads. The bill that would allow the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to go up I; street, instead of Virginia avenue, will, if passed, result in changing the character of that entire section. It will render of no value or use two churches, one of which, St. Dominic's, is said to be one of the most beautiful edifices of its kind at the national capital, with a convention

beautiful edifices of its kind at the national capitel, with a congregation aggregating several thousand people.

The residents of the south and east sections of the city are emphatic in the statement that neither of these schemes is designed in the interest of the public, but to satisfy the railroad companies, who have friends and influence in congress. A large meeting of citizens will be held in a few days to protest against both bills. The feeling of indignation is running so high that if congress should pass either of the pending measures, it is asserted by some that the citizens of the aggrieved localities would resist the laying of the tracks by force. These people say they are being trilled with and that the great number of bills before congress will create a controversy and complicate the fight in the interest of the corporations so as to defeat the settlement of the question and postpone legislation on the subject.

"For ten years," said a wall-known some

subject.

"For ten years," said a well-known gentleman of South Washington, "we have continually protested against the present routes and against the manner in which the streets have been used by the railroad companies, especially the Baltimore and Potomac company, for freight purposes. For a period of eight years and over at least a mile and a half of public tire (TANAL, DAYA, PAGO, CONTINUALLY USED IN THE NOTE OF THE NOT

the vestex, "\*10.0920.cominually used for the noise, soot, mud, and dust. During the hottest part of summer it has been necessary to keep our doors and windows scaled up to keep out smoke and dirt.

"All this was done with the knowledge and consent of the police authorities and the district commissioners, who knew that it was in violation of positive laws on the subject. Delegation after delegation waited upon the commissioners and protested against it. The commissioners promised action, yet they have never acted."

grievances were then taken to District At-torney Riddle, who decided that the use of the streets by the railroad companies was a violation of law, and that if the proper information was furnished him he would see that the interests of the district citizens should be protected. The commis-sioners premised to notify the railroad companies to discontinue the use of the streets in the manner complained of, and if the notice was not heeded to instruct the police authorities to prosecute. The citizens waited about six months, and seeing no change called upon the commissioners again to ascertain why the law had never been enforced as promised. One of the commissioners stated that the matter had been referred to the engineer commissioner for action, was sent for, and said he no knowledge of the matter. search, however, among the papers in his office brought to light the opinion of the district attorney and the petition of the citi-

commissioners again promised to attend to the matter, and again refrained from doing anything. No redress was finally had until the citizens applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the companies from using the streets. Judge Hagner granted the in-junction, and the inference drawn from his decision by the people, who were sustained by it, was that the district authorities had aloy it, was that the district authorities had allowed the railroad companies to violate law without any attempt to stop it for ten years. After this decision, which only affected Maryland avenue, between Seventh and Fourteenth streets, the companies were allowed to use Virginia avenue without molestation. Upon this same forty or life suits tation. Upon this some forty or fifty suits were brought against the railroad company by the citizons for damages. The railroad people became frightened at this new move on the part of the citizens and applied for the right to occupy the bed of the old canal, which had been filled in at great expense to the general government. The right was granted by the commissioners subject to congressional ratification. This agreement was consummated in star chamber session with-out allowing the people an opportunity to

zens for a redress of grievances. There they had been neglected for six months. The

protest. Soveral lawyers, in referring to this transaction yesterday, said the commissioners had no authority under the law to grant such power; also that it has resulted in burdening another section (East Washington) with from ton to twelve tracks, hundreds of oil cars, coal flats, and cattle cars, besides cutting of the traffic between the wharves and the coal

the tradic between the wharves and the coal and brick yards of the southeast section.

This aroused the citizons of East Washington and they held a series of indignation meetings. They also appointed a committee, who having received no satisfaction from the commissioners, were instructed to go before a committee of congress and oppose the ratification of the arrangent and secure the recation of the agreement and secure the re-moval of the tracks. These citizens claim

moval of the tracks. These citizens claim that reservation 17 (now Garfield park) has been destroyed by the encreachments of the railroads, and this, too, after the revernment has spent much money improving it.

Another point brought out by the investigations of The Repuntional yesterday was that permits have been granted to private citizens and corporations in fear instances to run steam railway tracks across pavements and footwalks, in violation of prohibitory ordinances, to accommodate the railroad companies and their patrons, and against the pronice and their patrons, and against the pro-test of the citizens. Also that the Baltimoro and Potomac railroad was granted permission to construct a frame building at Sixth street and Virginia avenue, and within the fire limits of the city. This was a clear violation of